

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1907.

FAMINE AT THE SOUTH.

Nothing is more painful than the great contrasts in life. Today an individual or a people is prosperous and successful; living in luxury and in the midst of enjoyment—tomorrow cast down, overwhelmed by want and poverty and misfortune.

Our pity is awakened by the spectacle of want, and the generous man does not pause to inquire who are the sufferers. When we see a man in a starving condition, we are not to ask what section he is from before giving him bread; in the presence of human suffering we are not to stop and inquire the political opinions of the sufferer before affording relief. Christian charity is ready to help the needy, whether they are friends or foes.

It is scarcely possible for those living in comfortable homes to realize the distress of our southern people. Thousands of men and women throughout the southern states are today starving, suffering all manner of privation, and their distress must be heightened by the contrast with their former pride and prosperity. Letters from different parts of the south show that the suffering is wide spread, that it is confined to no particular class, but that black and white are made equal by their common necessities. Our writer says:

"I have before me a letter from a widow lady, recently in affluence, and whose family name has been associated with one of the very highest positions in our country, in which she makes application for a loan to enable her to open a thread and needle store in which to employ her daughters. She writes, 'I have one small loaf of bread in my house upon which my entire family must dine. We have nothing for supper, and our little only father only knows where we will procure our breakfast to-morrow.'"

The same writer gives another case of still greater extremity.

"Two cases of actual starvation have come under my personal observation. I was informed of the serious illness of an aged widow and two daughters, and upon visiting them, found the mother and one of the daughters in the agonies of death, and was credibly informed that for some time their sole subsistence had been the refuse thrown into the streets and roads. I encouraged the second daughter by promising assistance, and the recovered, and was supported by me till she procured employment. God only knows how many similar cases might be searched out in our famished land."

Don James G. Gibbs, formerly Mayor of the city of Cambridge and who brings with him the warmest testimonials from Governor Orr and Brigadier-General Gunter, U. S. A., writes from New York, May 3:

"It is estimated that not less than twenty thousand persons in the State are in a condition requiring assistance, so as to avoid actual starvation. A much greater number are in a condition of want but, perhaps, not quite so bad. This destitution will continue for two months yet, at which time some relief will be obtained from the wheat and oat crops."

"The destitution exists to a large extent in the thinly-settled sections of the country, and among families composed solely of women and children. Many too having been accustomed formerly to every luxury, are now too sensitive and proud to make known their extreme want. The suffering among this class is fearful. Several instances of actual starvation have already been made known in Southern and Middle Districts, and unless relief is speedy many more must follow."

Rev. Julius L. Fleming writes from Sumner, South Dakota, April 18:

"There are number of freedmen, with families, engaged in cultivating farms on their own account, or under contract with employers, who have not agreed, nor in fact are able, to furnish their food. These have thus far received no assistance whatever. Their regular supplies are exhausted, and unless speedy relief they will have to sacrifice the work of the past few months, and at present, very promising prospect of a good crop. Many of them are so badly off that they are unable to perform a half-day's labor, and their plow animals are in the same condition. As for them now, and with the coming harvest they will ask no further aid. Many of them come wearying miles to me, to know if there is no hope, and to hear that our board given to them, with an eagerness which shows their finished condition. They come for a supply of corn. It cannot come too soon."

These few extracts will serve to show something of the suffering in that afflicted part of our country, and numerous letters of like import are being received from different parts of the south, all telling the same story of trial and want. Can any humane person close his heart to their distress by the reflection that their suffering has come as the result of their rebellion? Whatever we may think of rebellion, we cannot fail to be moved to pity by human suffering.

The southern relief commission is well organized and in good hands. The president is Archibald Russell, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Edward Wright, 39 Park Row. Shall their cry for help be heard in our city?

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL.

BY A LATE PATIENT.

"This is the arsenal," sang the poet, as he gazed on the furnished arms, from floor to ceiling rising; while with far other feelings than those of poetic song, I glanced around the precinct of the source of our bodiless legions, ward 1, this is the hospital," grows your humble servant.

Did you ever look in at the open side of an old saw mill, and notice with what cool precision some unseen power fared the uncomplaining log against the jagged and phallic teeth of the up-and-down saw, and running the log back and again bringing it up to the hungry teeth of steel till the great round log was left a mass of thin, flat boards? Everything here moves with the same cool, mechanical exactness. A corporation, or the saw-mill it may own, is not more devoid of heart than is the inside of a hospital; and the difference between a log in the hands of the miller, and an elaborized mortal in the clutch of a hospital surgeon, is like that between two.

In both cases the treatment is skillful, and the best to be had to produce the desired results; still, it cannot be denied that the surgeon pities his log of flesh and blood and nerves as much as the miller pities his of wood and bark.

But this is not "life in a hospital." To begin, then—6 A. M. Nurse and lady attendants commence making the beds of those able to get up. "Free bed" cripples, who pay nothing for board and treatment, must carry water and soap to those unable to rise, and get the dishes on the table for breakfast, which, when ready, they must carry in bowls, and on plates, to the bed-ridden ones.

8 A. M. "Breakfast is ready," calls the nurse; "Amen, amen, my soul replies," sings out a jolly-hearted cripple, and all the able-bodied patients surround the long table in the center of the ward.

At 9 A. M. the ward attendant makes a tour of the beds to remove languages, apply lotions, &c. At 10 A. M. the medical nurse, M. D., from among the ranks of the students, who is taking his turn at eight months' practice in the wards proceeds to the granting of a medical diploma—comes round to see that all is right for the advent of the superintendent city surgeon, which occurs at 11 A. M. The embryonic M. D. abroad accompanies the full-fledged disciple of Galen from bed to bed, and notes down orders for changes in treatment, if any are given. The surgeon is a man of few words and many cuts and gashes, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when he is followed by about twenty students, to whom, in technical phrase, he explains the case of each victim. On such occasions the unfortunate occupant of a bed is very much as an empty molasses hogshead, except the position of sugar might be imagined to feel on the approach of a swarm of yellow wasps and blue-birds, while the students evidently consider a new case as sweet picking as the settings of best Muscovy or New Orleans. The two days above-mentioned are the "quitting" days. The whole victim knows his fate by breakfast being denied him, and in a few hours he is laid senseless on the operating table before the abate surgeon, and in full view of a hundred delighted students. However, there is a satisfaction in being a log in the hands of the best medical miller the state affords—if the work is a not-to-be-evaluated one. The students are gratified with unexpected cases, daily; such as are noted as "accidents" in the papers. Happy fellows! sucking sweetness from the bitterest flowers of sorrow. I can imagine them all diplomated, and driving furiously over rough country roads, with their lives insured for \$10,000 each, in case their gig should upset.

At 2 P. M. dinner is served. At 3 P. M. the ward attendant and the yet wingless M. D. make a last tour of the beds for the day. At 6 P. M. supper. The diet is plain but ranges from water gruel to salt meat and antidiphtheria chicken, in consistency. From supper till 9 P. M. all is quiet save oath-spinked narratives of an obscure nature, from the lips of one, or many, crippled, but profane specimens of the human. Not a Christian in the ward! Wonder if they never get broken limbs? What a pity some bagpipes weren't made of bone, and done up in splints and bandages, instead of other members of the man played!

By the way, I have omitted to mention the visiting in its proper place—about at noon. Only one visitor allowed to see each patient on any one day. But they do have two, and even more called at once. The crafty patient notices who of his fellow-sufferers seldom, or never, has a caller; his name is given to a visitor on one day, and on the next the cunning patient has two of his friends to see him, one of them having, of course, told the porter he wished to see the other patient referred to above.

Contrary to rules, large quantities of cake, fruit, &c., find their way, at this propitious hour, into the stand draws of the patients, and at some other hour, propitiously, or otherwise, as the result may prove, into said patients' stomachs.

At 3 P. M. the watch nurse enters the ward, staying till daylight. The

necessary waiting and tending on the part of the nurse, and the groaning and calling of the very sick, make it impossible for one to sleep all night, if he himself were free enough from pain to do so. In short, a hospital is no place for a sick man, with worn and weary nerves, needing medicine and quiet rest; that for a man of good health, suddenly stricken, and crushed, there could be no better place to seek for the needed surgical treatment. And yet, looking on so many sufferers, for some of whom the most skillful and scientific treatment has nothing to offer but added mutilation, preceding certain death, the Christian can but think of Him, the Great Physician, whose simple presence, with the mandate "Be ye whole," would change this granite-walled abode of agonizing pain into a mansion of sweetest and unbroken rejoicing.

L. D. P.

BRAINTREE.

"What news? Every minute now should be the father of some stratagem."

As the warm season advances there is generally an inclination among the religious, literary and benevolent organizations, to relax somewhat their exertions and take vacation during the warm season, as individuals often do to enjoy a little recreation and renew their bodily vigor by a change in their pursuits and exercise. This custom came up for consideration last Tuesday evening at the regular meeting of the Sons of Temperance in Mountgolf Hall, and discussed in the following manner. One of the leading members of the Division being somewhat annoyed at the dullness of the meeting, (only one or two, seemingly to have anything to say,) in order to bring out the other members and enliven the occasion by discussion, rose to his feet, and with apparent earnestness proposed that "the Division take a vacation of three or four months during the coming hot season." In an instant a change seemed to come over all present, several being ready to occupy the speaker's seat, and all protesting with energy against any such proposition. One speaker said that he would sooner think of closing the houses of worship; that as for himself he would come if he had to come alone, and that he would have the hall lighted, that so the Braitree members and house men might know that the temperance men were alive and keeping watch; that the full election demanded that all temperance men should be vigilant, etc. The first speaker was fully satisfied with the arguments presented, and withdrew, all thinking that the evening had been profitably spent.

The reason seems to be propitious for all other interests; business still progresses in town. Mr. Ames, the owner of the shovel foundry below the depot, at the pond, has hired an extra set of workmen and keeps his trip-hammers going day and night. He is setting up two more in the building formerly owned by Jason G. Howard, now retired from the nail and tack business. Mr. Ames has the shovels out from bars of iron and flattened under the trip-hammers here, then taken to his larger shovel works in Easton, where they are shaped, polished, handled and hauled.

Mr. Woodson has moved the livery stable from its old position, and placed it upon the land near his residence, bringing it nearer the town house and at his own door, so that he can accommodate his patrons with greater facility by day or night.

The old Amazon was out at Binney's Corner Wednesday evening, and the desire has been expressed that the tub might be located at the corner, but we learn that there will probably be no change of position. When the new machine arrives the present house it is thought, will be enlarged to accommodate both engines.

A match game of ball was played on Saturday last, the 1st of June, on the grounds between the first nine of the Hudson (formerly Rough and Ready) B. B. C. of Braintree and first nine of the Fremont B. B. Club of Weymouth in which the Fremonts came off victorious scoring 53 runs to the Hudson's 30 runs.

Side of Engine.—Monday last, Mr. Samuel Curtis sold at public auction the fire engine, engine house, and fixtures of the North Weymouth Fire District. The house was sold to Rev. J. Emery for \$800; the engine to Henry Newton Esq. for \$500; 100 feet of hose to same party for 40 cts. per foot; the remainder of hose about 200 feet, being inspected, was sold to the same party for 10 cts. per foot. Mr. Newton purchased the articles for the benefit of the District, and the engine has been sold to Mr. Hennessey, the fire engine builder, and the hose to Messrs. Boyd. The hose carriage was sold to Wm. Rice for \$7.25. Other small articles included, the whole sale amounted to about \$500.

It is a rule in the Comities of Culppeper, Madison and Green, Va. to invite the County Clerk to attend all marriages to see that it is properly attended to.

NORTH WEYMOUTH.

An adjourned meeting of the voters of the first and second school districts of Weymouth, was held in the vestry of Rev. Mr. Bekwood's church on Monday evening, June 3, to hear the report of the committee in regard to a monument or memorial for our citizen soldiers who gave their lives for their country during the late war.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. H. F. Pratt, chairman of the committee, and after reading the records of the first meeting by Chas. G. Jones, secretary, the report of the committee was made, which is as follows:

To the Voters of the First and Second School Districts of Weymouth:—The committee, chosen at a meeting of the voters of the first and second school districts, called by the selectmen of Weymouth on Monday evening, May 6, to take into consideration the subject of a memorial to monument to commemorate in a proper and grateful manner those citizens of the town who fell in the service of their country during the late war, and to report on Monday, June 3d, have attended to that duty and report as follows:

That in their opinion it would be advisable to erect a memorial hall, for the following reasons: First, that no suitable place could be agreed upon to locate such a hall, and second that the part of the appropriation to which the two districts would be entitled, under a vote of the town on Monday, March 18, would be only about two thousand three hundred dollars, which could not be sufficiently increased by subscriptions to erect a suitable hall, with tablets, etc., which would cost from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, and also that a hall would not be such an enduring, lasting, and permanent memorial as a granite monument.

The committee, after carefully considering the whole matter, would recommend that a granite monument be erected in honor of our fallen soldiers, and that the names, company and regiment, cause of death, (whether killed, died of wounds or disease,) date of death, and age of all the deceased soldiers of the town, be inscribed on the monument, also some suitable motto, or inscription, be placed upon the monument.

The committee, after considering the matter of location, have concluded that the most suitable and appropriate place to erect such a monument would be on the highest part of the hill in the old cemetery of North Weymouth, near the road, and on the east side. They consider this place, which is well known to most of the citizens of Weymouth, more appropriate than any other in town, not only from the fact of being a place where a monument can be seen from nearly all parts of the town, but also that the place being made sacred by containing the remains of some of the first settlers of our country, and also of our ancestors for nearly two and a half centuries, would be made still more so, by a monument erected to the memory of their descendants who fought and died to save the liberties of the country of which their ancestors established the foundations.

The committee are of opinion that a suitable monument cannot be erected at a cost of less than four or five thousand dollars, and from plans they have seen, a monument 20 feet high will cost \$2,500, with all the names on it; that one 20 feet high, similar to this, and like one now being built for Taunton, would cost about \$3,500, and that the one now being built for Quincy, 34 feet high, will cost \$500, while others, still higher, cost all the way from \$500 to \$15,000 for one fifty feet high.

From information that the committee have received, we think that perhaps an arrangement can be made with the citizens of East Weymouth, or Weymouth Landing, or perhaps both, so that all the money appropriated by the town to these sections, amounting, with ours, to about seven thousand dollars, can be put into one monument, and placed on the grounds selected by your committee, and they therefore recommend that a committee be chosen to confer with citizens in those parts of the town, and see if such an arrangement can be made, and report at some future meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your committee.

H. F. Pratt, W. O. Nash, Charles Humphreys, Charles Pratt, Henry Newton, committee.

North Weymouth, June 3, 1867.

On motion it was voted to accept the report.

A further motion was then made to adopt the report, which after some discussion by gentlemen present, was unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was voted the same Committee be chosen to see the citizens in other parts of the town, for the purpose of making the arrangement suggested, and recommend the report of the Committee, and report at some future meeting.

On motion it was voted to add four to the committee, two from each district, making a Committee of nine in all.

James Humphreys, Lot W. Becknell, Oliver Johnson, Eli Cully, were added.

Voted to adjourn.

CHAS. G. JONES, Sec.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Lord Byron, as readers of history are aware, was a brilliant critic and keen in satire; strange as it may appear, he has become inimical to the world-wide fame of the most celebrated portrait painter of the seventeenth century—Benjamin West—and in the following lines seems unintentionally to have paid the veteran of the brush a topmost-round compliment (as West was then renowned to be the first portrait painter in Europe). We quote,—"The detest West, Europe's worst painter, England's best."

In reviewing our picture gallery recently, surrounded by friendly artists, a photograph which we examined some two years since, was pronounced the finest of the group—the outline life-like, the features exact, and the general chiselling said to be continuous strokes of artistic perfection. Possibly, the battery of compliments hurled upon our professional genius, was designed, like the great poet Byron's to West—"over the left." Nevertheless, we gush down the proffered laurels and in the cheering mood of vantage ground, venture a reproduction of the profile aforesaid, well understanding that the public never tires of portraiture, touching standard popular themes, even if not developed on canvass and brought out in oil colors.

Near the northern boundary of the original "South Parish," a boy was born. As a lad he was noted for shrewdness in avoiding scuffles with comrades, unless he was punched in a tender spot, when *iron clad metal* would exhibit symptoms, signifying, "purposely tread on my toes, or slap again, if you dare!" As a school boy he was punctual on time and lessons—more wedded to prose than poetry,—commenced cyphering after we had mastered the rule of three, and whose manner from now rises before us,—who, if he inherited no fortune, resolved when a youth, to be industrious and live within his income; who has the confidence of the people, because he studies their interests, and seeks to promote their welfare; who left South Weymouth thirty years ago for Braintree, and, as Daniel Webster said of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, *there he now remains.*

As the last ding of the bell of the Fall River train is sounding, we jump aboard, arm in arm with David H. Bates, Esq., for many years chairman of the board of selectmen, now one of the honorable county commissioners. Mr. Bates, in stature and dimensions, is as towering and ample as Gen. Henry Wilcox—expression energetic, shadowing vivacity, culture, and the christian graces, with mechanic hands that never were compressed by contact with fine fitting French gloves. His address upon this hemisphere must have occurred after the battle of Waterloo, during the era when Sir Hudson Lowe won historic infamy by his slow torture process upon the great imperial hero of Ansterlitz, and before the great Napoleon expired at St. Helena. He has unusual taste and talent,—was at one time a member of the celebrated Weymouth Brass Band, (of which Col. James L. Bates was the first leader)—performed upon an instrument which, at a distance, a greenhorn might mistake for a puncher, but, in fact, a ponderous drum, which has the same relative harmony and finishing touch of accompaniment to bagpipes, fife and trumpet, as the violin of the famous Osmelik, (late of Boston,) produced in a grand chorus of Mozart's sacred anthems.

KEWICK.

The matter of Fane Hall playing is one that is being very generally agitated in this section of the country—in fact has become one of the established institutions of New England. An exciting game was played last Saturday, on the Agricultural Fair Grounds, between the Active and Athletic Base Ball Clubs, both of South Weymouth, which resulted in a victory of the Actives, they scoring 30 to their opponents 19.

The match last Saturday afternoon between the Excelesiors of Weymouth and King Phillips of Abington, was witnessed by a large company of spectators. After the match was ended, the Excelesiors regaled their guests with a nice entertainment in Temperance Hall. The score stood 72 for King Phillips to 11 for Excelesiors.

Expire, Mr. Francis Ford, of King Philip Club, Secured J. S. Gray, King Phillips, C. H. Williams, Excelesiors; Home runs, King Phillips, C. H. Ford, 1; Excelesiors, H. L. White, 1; Fly Caught, King Phillips, 15; Excelesiors, 17.

The Liberty Square B. B. Club held its annual election of officers on the 3d inst, resulting in the selection of the following corps to serve for the ensuing year. President, Albert Tirrell 24, re-elected; Vice President, Charles Merritt; Treasurer, Austin Tirrell, re-elected; Secretary, Elbridge Nash; Directors, Albert White, Everett Baldwin, William Nash. Communications should be addressed to the Liberty Square Base Ball Club, South Weymouth.

ELBRIDGE NASH, Sec.

Some geniuses at Stamford, Ct., have invented a self-feeding drill that does two hours' work in two minutes.

BUSINESS OF WEYMOUTH.

The following shows the amount of sales of manufacturers for the month of April last, in the Town of Weymouth.

Allen Z. M.	\$571
Burrell Gloman	5892
Bicknell & Holbrook	1337
Briggs Charles	33
Bicknell Henry F.	1160
Bates & Vining	2686
Bates Orrin B.	522
Blumhard W & C	1658
Bates & Burrell	3236
Cushing Harvey	410
Cantabury N & Son	23,752
Chapp J. H. & Co	15,621
Cook Samuel & Co.	1292
Cook Fred E.	539
Colson Wm	211
Curtis John	1263
Dyer Warren	3130
Dyer HAW	399
Dyer & Paine	1051
Dizer M. C. & Co	23,207
French and Stoddard	2619
French Williams and Co	81
French Thomas	2269
French Asa T and Co	7161
French Waldo C.	475
Fogg, Houghton & Coolidge	11,307
Farrow Wm. D.	5197
Hollis Isaac N.	5183
Zant A. N. and Co	5102
Hollis John A.	621
Hobart Elijah Jr.	1614
Hunt and Donno	2910
Hall Albion	2175
Hall John W.	1137
Holbrook A. and Co	5239
Hunt Henry	1350
Hunt C. E. and R. A.	1558
Hunt E. G.	1288
Lord Cyrus	1669
Lindley Shaw and Co	11,327
Lord Oliver	111
Merritt and Bond	4515
McKay and Tirrell	3201
Moulton Andrew R.	11,396
Nash Cottingham	5017
Nash Robert B.	901
Nash S. W. and E.	11,547
Nash Alden W.	1281
Pratt Gen H.	1730
Ross and Pratt	753
Ross Silas	157
Randall Quincy	836
Randall Otis H.	363
Raymond Alvah	636
Reed Isaac	2884
Reed Josiah and Co	6196
Reed John	1587
Richards Elias	1002
Richards Jacob J.	1201
Robinson Hing F.	382
Stewart and Rogers	7432
Smith D and Co	1461
Sterling D. L. and A. H.	2835
Shaw Nathl and Co	7192
Shaw Henry	732
Torrey Alexis	17,916
Torrey James and	11,123
Torrey Joseph and Son	5810
Torrey Chapin and Co	7196
Tilden F. H.	256
Tirrell C and P. H.	1938
Tirrell Alfred	1711
Thomas Henry	1885
Vining Allen	413
White Dorick and Co	38
White Jaines and Son	3067

The above are all boot and shoe firms. David G. Webster, confectioners, paid \$506, Weymouth Iron Co \$357.75, Edmund S. Hunt, fireworks, 1361, Thomas Humphrey, callskins, 1910, Sherman and Washburn, hats, 629.

Number of boot and shoe manufacturers in town, 77.

Personal.—A "compound fracture" of our press enabled the publishers of the Hingham Journal to add an additional favor to the many received from them, in the way of press facilities this week, for which they have our hearty thanks.

The list of auctioneers in town has been increased by the addition of Mr. Samuel Curtis to the number. His first sale was that of the engine at North Weymouth on Monday last.

Grand Fair.—The Fair for the improvement of the North Weymouth Cemetery will be held at the Town Hall Weymouth on Monday and Tuesday afternoon and evening, June 17th and 18th.

The entertainment each evening will consist of vocal and instrumental music, tableaux, etc. A large variety of new and fancy articles will be for sale. Also, free creams and other refreshments. Tickets of admission 25 cts; under 12 years, 15 cts; Season Tickets 50 cts.

Henry Newton, Esq. has called our attention to the following paragraph from a Philadelphia paper, and as Mr. Deal was some hundreds of miles from that locality at the time, it seems proper that we should notice this attempt of an undacious scoundrel to filch him of his good name.

An attempt was made at Fiskhill Landing, on Saturday afternoon, to extort money from Walter Drett, President of the First National Bank of Fiskhill Landing, and William C. Oakey, cashier of the same bank by a man who represented that he was a special revenue agent and signed his name E. S. Deal. He was taken to Keokuck jail, and on the way there offered the officer a hundred dollars to release him. The prisoner is a man about 50 years of age, with gray hair.

EAST WEYMOUTH.

Wedding Anniversary.—Two of these interesting occasions have taken place this week, a china wedding at the residence of Mr. Mrs. Francis Cushing, on Monday evening, which was attended by a large gathering of their friends and acquaintances, who left generous tokens of their regard for the recipients in the form of two complete sets of elegant china ware. The other was a tin wedding at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund G. Bates, on Broad Street. Their friends took them completely by surprise, storming their castle with a complete outfit of bright tinware. About 50 persons were present, and the evening was spent in a very agreeable and social manner.

A cargo of ram was brought to East Weymouth on Sunday, resulting in a general drunk in the vicinity. Constable Garvey tracked the profligate to Sheep Street, but before he arrived this bird had flown.

The herring in the fish way at East Weymouth were roughly stirred up recently by the conduct of a dealer who, as we have been informed, attempted to leave without paying for his load, and was vigorously dealt with by the veteran guardian of the herring interest. A severe wetting of the seat of somebody's trousers was the result of this acrobatic endeavor to procure herring without money and without price.

Mechanics Temple of Honor have invited the Niant Temple of Boston to pay them a visit of congratulation on the establishment of a temple in this place, and the invitation has been accepted for tomorrow (Friday) evening. The members of the temple, accompanied by the Weymouth Band, will escort the Boston brethren from the depot to the lodge room, from whence they will march to the Banquet Hall of the Freemasons, where supper will be served and a social gathering enjoyed.

Monday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock the North Weymouth Fire District will hold a meeting to consider the subject of obtaining a new fire engine and building a new engine house, or to take any action the District may think proper to be prepared for fire.

Norfolk District Medical Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Phoenix House, in Dedham, on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

The following officers were chosen by ballot for the year 1867-8.

President—H. E. Cutting, of Roxbury. Vice President—Dr. Jonathan Ware of Milton.

Secretary—Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dedham. Treasurer—Mr. Ebenezer P. Burgess, of Dedham.

Librarian—Dr. David S. Fogg, of South Dedham.

Councillors—Drs. B. E. Cutting, J. G. S. Hildesack, Edward Jarvis, S. Salisbury, Ira Allen, E. P. Burgess, C. C. Holmes, A. Le H. Monroe, Eben Stone, Benjamin Cushing.

Censors—Drs. G. F. Finkner, W. C. B. Field, J. Scavens, C. C. Tower, J. S. Greene.

Committee of Trials—Dr. Ebenezer Allen.

Committee of Supervision—Drs. J. P. Maynard, J. A. Spetion.

Orator—Dr. Z. B. Adams.

Chicago has begun to import flour from the East. On Monday 1,000 barrels were received from Canada.

WEYMOUTH PRICES CURRENT OF LUMBER.

Quoted Weekly for the Greater.

No. 1 and 2 Seconded White Pine Boards, Plank and Dimension, \$75.00 to \$75.00 per M.
No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 7

special Notices.

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!

CHASTELLAR'S

Hair Extensior.

For Removing Superfluous Hair

To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory

removes itself as being an

independent article, to be used

applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but

directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove

superfluous hair from the face, forehead, arms

and legs, and is the only depilatory of the kind

article used by the French, and is the only one

deposited in existence. Price 75

per package, sent postpaid, to any address,

receipt of an order, by DEGENER, SUTTS &

Chemists, 285 River St., Troy, N. Y.

There are good things of joy to all,

To young and to old, to great and to small;

The beauty which shines as so precious and rare

Is for all, and all may be fair.

By the use of

CHASTELLAR'S

WHITE

LIQUID ENAMEL

For Improving and Beautifying the Complexion

The most valuable and perfect preparation in

for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tinge,

is only found in this. It quickly removes the

freckles, blotches, pimples, and all impurities of

the skin, kindly healing the same, leaving the

skin white and clear, and its use is

commended by the closest scrutiny, and being

vegetable preparation is perfectly harmless.

It is the only article of the kind used by the

and is considered by the Parisian as indispensable

to a perfect toilet. It is of 1890, 1891,

and 1892, and is the only one which

guarantees its efficacy. Price only 75

per bottle, postpaid, on receipt of an

order, by DEGENER, SUTTS & Co., Chemists,

River St., Troy, N. Y.

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy

and Glossy Ringlets, or Heavy

Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen

can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It

is the only article in the world that will

straighten hair, and at the same time give it

beauty and gloss. The Crisper Curl

not only curls the hair, but also

and cleanses it; it is highly and

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For Curl

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Special Notices.
EXSLIOR! EXSLIOR!
CHAPELLARS
Hair Extremities.
moving Superfluities Hair.

The Weymouth Weekly Gazette.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LOCAL INTERESTS AND GENERAL NEWS.

VOL. 1.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1867.

NO. 9.

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SELECTED ARTICLES.

JUNE.

The shimmering sunlight falls
On meadow and valley with a softer sheen;
And lo! the orchards, newly clothed with green,
Lift up their countenances
To flowers bright, fresh, or shaken by the breeze,
Bain their sweet largess from a thousand trees.

The green and tender maize
Pierces the moistened mould, and from the air
And earth, and sunlight, gathers strength to dare
The sultry summer days;
And spring's sweet promise of abundant fruit
Is borne by the ripening corn and golden wheat.

And gentle thunders rejoice
In the new life and beauty round them spread—
Green earth beneath, the blue sky overhead—
And with exultant voice
Pour their thanksgiving to the Lord of all,
Whose loving care invites even the sparrow's fall.

JOB POTSON'S EXPERIMENT.

It was a disagreeable day out of doors, and in the village were collected a dozen or more of social spirits, engaged in drinking cider and talking politics. By-and-by, after they had talked the political field dry, one of their number—Sam Shute, by name—a red-headed, blue-eyed man, offered his opinion upon domestic government.

"I tell you, boys, a man's got to be master in his own house if he ever expects to be anybody. Just let your wife gain an inch, and she'll take an ell. Let her once take the reins, and she'll be sure to keep 'em. A man is a fool to let his wife rule him."

Thereupon Mr. Sam Shute finished his mug of cider and then filled his mouth with tobacco.

"That's a fact," cried Tom Burham, in a thick, foggy voice. "I'd like to see a woman rule a man. I never had it in my family. No, sir, I like the reins myself. My wife moves when I tell her to. She's got her lesson, and she knows just what to depend on."

Burham finished his mug of cider and lighted his old black pipe.

"You're right," chimed in Lat Quintley, lifting his great, dirty boots on the stove hearth as he spoke. "If a man provides a home for his family, he's got a right to be boss. I guess I'd like to see a woman pulling me around by the nose."

"The fact is," resumed Sam Shute, emptying his mouth upon the floor, "these women have got two leaden strings, and when they can't pull by one, they try the other. In the first place they want to govern like masters—that you try best, but if they can't do that, they try to fetch us round by treating and coaxing." But they don't come none of their nonsense over me. The fact is, when a man once puts his foot down a woman can't do nothing."

"That's so," pronounced Burham, digging up the moist tobacco in his pipe with the blade of his jack-knife. "That's so," he repeated, after his pipe was once more in smoking order.

"I've had experience in that. A woman'll pull and haul just as long as there's a chance of having her own way; but when she finds that she's got a master, she'll be like a cat with the bit in it—there may be some kicking and struggling, but she's got to come round finally. Women have to be broke just like colts."

"What's your opinion, Job?"

This last remark was addressed to Job Potson, a small-sized, quiet-looking man, who sat in the corner smoking a new pipe.

"I guess," said Shute, with a laugh, "that Job is a little on the other track."

"Shouldn't wonder," added Burham, with a wink. "His wife's slightly got the upper hand, I guess."

"Not by a good deal," exclaimed Job, in high dudgeon. "My wife don't rule me, I can tell you that. You're considerably mistaken if you think I'm hen-pecked."

"But Mrs. Potson does just about as she's a mind to, I take it," suggested Shute.

Mrs. Potson does not do just about as she's a mind to, I take it," said poor Job.

"And I rather guess Job does just about as she tells him to do," laughed Burham.

But Job declared it was not so, and became very angry when his companions laughed at him and expressed their pity for him.

But when he left the store for home he began to wonder if they had told the truth. Job was not a large-minded man. He was honest, and kind-hearted, but lacked energy and decision. Still, he had some pride, as all small men are apt to have; and the remarks of his companions were keenly felt. He walked slowly homeward, thinking the

matter over, and finally came to the conclusion that his wife did rule. He called to mind all the domestic arrangements and doings of the past week, and was forced to admit that he was, in many respects, the governed. He stopped square in the road, and put his foot down.

"This won't do, he declared to himself. 'I must turn over a new leaf. It's a pity if I can't be master in my own house! We'll see who'll govern!'"

Sarah Potson sat in her kitchen, engaged in mending her husband's frock. She was a medium-sized, mild-faced woman, with clear, hazel eyes, and dark brown hair—a faithful, loving woman, frugal and industrious, and possessing a good share of firmness and decision. The house was clean and in order; the shed was a pattern of neatness; the barn was well kept; the cows and pigs were fat and sleek; the orchard was trim, and the farm was productive; and a careful observer who had watched the doings of fifteen years would have said that Mrs. Potson was the genius who presided over all this order and thrift.

Job reached his home, hung his hat upon the back of a chair, and sat down by the stove.

"Job," said his wife, without stopping her needle, "as soon as you get warm, I guess you'd better fix your front door stop. The plank on the lower step is loose. And after dinner would be a good time to secure the beam over the tie-up. You had better do it before the stanchions get loose; the cattle can work them a little now. A stitch in time saves nine, you know."

"I'll look out for my barn," said Job, placing emphasis upon the *my*.

His wife's needle stopped and a look of curious surprise crept over her face. What did the man mean?

"But, Job," she suggested, kindly, "have you noticed that the beam is loose?"

This suggested Potson a little, but he recovered himself and placed his right foot firmly upon the floor.

"Sarah," he said, "I'll look out for my own affairs. If you'll attend to your own duties here in the house, you'll do enough."

"Job, what do you mean?"

"I mean this," replied Job, speaking quickly and snappily. He hadn't the strength to speak slowly and sternly. "I mean this. I'll be master of my own affairs. I don't need a ruler; and what is more, I don't mean to have one."

Like all men who have ventured beyond their depth, he was forced to make up by bitterness what he lacked of power.

At first his wife was astounded; when she saw that he kept his eyes upon the fire, not daring to raise them; that his teeth were closely shut, and his head stiffly set upon one side, the truth flashed upon her. She was a woman of quick keen perception, and knowing that he had been to the store, and who were in the habit of congregating there, the occasion of his conduct was just as plain to her as though she had heard Shute and Burham ventilating their stores of domestic philosophy.

"Job," she inquired, very quietly, "what are my duties?"

Now Job felt that having entered upon his new course of conduct he must not back down. He was not a diplomat, so he answered, bluntly and squarely:

"Your duty is to obey your husband; and I hope you'll do it."

"Do you mean that you are going to turn over a new leaf in your family?" inquired Mrs. Potson.

"That's it exactly," cried Job. "You hit it the first time."

"And you are to be master?"

"I am."

"And hereafter you want none of my suggestions?"

"Hereafter I shall pay such attention to your suggestions as I may think they merit."

Mrs. Potson resumed her sewing.

"Poor, dear little man!" She did not say this aloud, however. A quiet smile stole over her pretty face, and she puffed her trim foot upon the floor. She was not in least angry. She knew her husband's weakness, and knew that something had irritated it.

"Job," she said, after she had reflected a few moments, "I am your wife. You are a man, while I am only a woman. It is right that you should command. I am your most humble servant. I am your most obedient servant. I beg you your orders as you please; but I beg you to treat me kindly."

And then, with other face, Sarah pursued her work.

What in the world was Job to say now? He had never heard his wife speak so softly and solemnly before. He sat upon the stool. He got up and went to the closet; tried to whistle; and finally left the house. He went to the barn, and apples made.

examined the beam over the tie-up. It was loose, and he saw that it ought to be fastened; but he would not do it then—it would look too much like being governed by his wife. Then he went and looked at the steps at the front door. They certainly needed repairing, but he would not do the job until after dinner. His wife had told him that he had better do it before dinner. If he put off till after-noon, that would show that he was not controlled by her. For an hour and a half he snarled about the barn and shed like a man who hardly knew what to do with himself.

At length the dinner horn sounded, and Job went in and took his seat at the table. The old smile, that had for fifteen years cheered him morning, noon, and night, had faded from his wife's face, and she gazed upon him meekly and submissively.

"Well, my master, have some of this sauce," she asked. There was no irony in the tone, but she spoke quietly and politely.

"Yes," said Job, I should like some of it."

But his dinner did not taste good to him. He did not feel at home. He felt to use one of his own thoughts, "like a cat in a strange garret." After dinner he went out and smoked in the shed; and then repaired the doorstep. This was finished about the middle of the afternoon, and from then until supper-time he worked at his wood pile. At the supper-table he felt more nervous and uneasy than at dinner. Once or twice he ventured to raise his eyes to his wife's face, but there was no smile for him—none of the old, happy look.

This was more than Potson had been prepared for. He had, or supposed he had, the courage to meet his wife's show of temper. In fact, he had a store of harsh, commanding words, already arranged, to hurl back at her when she should dare to question his authority, or offer to treat him with contempt. But he had not planned for meeting such an emergency as this. He had announced his intention of governing his wife, and she had taken him at his word. What should he do? How should he comport himself? What sort of a cook, not to mention a housewife?

As he sat in the chimney corner, after evening chores had all been done, he felt very much like a man who has attempted to speak in public, and has forgotten his speech. His wife had been in the habit every evening, when she was well, of singing and chatting over her knitting; but her voice was now hushed.

At nine o'clock he arose to attend to his cattle. He looked for his lantern but could not find it.

"Where is my lantern?"

"I guess it is where you left it," said Sarah, who laid down her knitting and went out into the porch, where she found it on a bench. She lighted and handed it to him.

"Shall I do anything more for you, Job?"

That's all," he gasped.

On the following morning Job found the same sad state at the breakfast-table—no smiles—no cheer—no social chatting. After breakfast he went out and fastened the beam at the tie-up, and then he was at his wife's end. How could he work to advantage without the suggestions of his wife? And what a piece of work had he made of it in attempting to rule and govern a person who knew more than he did. Furthermore, how was he to call back the light of those smiles, and keep up the warmth of the old love? What would his home be with that light and warmth withdrawn?

Job took his pipe down from its little shelf over the fire-place and filled it with tobacco. He then went in, saying to his wife, "Sarah, I want to enjoy my smoke this evening."

She looked at him, wondering what he meant. "How can I help you, Job?"

"Tell me that I have been a fool, and then kiss me, and let us be as we always have been."

She started, and put her arm round his neck and kissed him.

"Sarah, you won't?"

"There, there, Job. Don't say any more about it. You are one of the best of husbands, and I love you dearly. Now go and light your pipe."

Job was once more happy and content; and at the close of the pleasant social evening he resolved that the suggestions of men who knew no more of the joys of a peaceful, orderly home than they know about the inhabitants of the moon, should never again lead him to try domestic experiments.

Antithetical.—If two apples make one pair, how many pairs will eight apples make?

Weymouth Historical Record.

Arrangements are being made to present, in the columns of the Gazette, a series of papers relative to the local affairs of this town, which will appear as rapidly as the matter can be prepared. Some of the older citizens have kindly offered to furnish information suited to such an undertaking, which it is hoped will prove to be interesting as well as valuable.

The opening article of the series presents to our readers the

WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE FIRE DISTRICT.

The original act of incorporation was approved March 18, 1846, and defines the boundaries of the district as follows:

SECT. 1. The inhabitants of the following described territories, being partly in the town of Weymouth, and partly in the town of Braintree, in the county of Norfolk, bounded easterly by a fire district in the town of Weymouth, commencing at the westerly end of a wharf belonging to Nancy White, and running in a straight line to the town pond in said Weymouth; thence in a straight line to a point six rods south of the house belonging to the heirs of Cotton Tuffs, deceased, now occupied by Addison Chessman; thence in a straight line across Weymouth town line, to a stone post dividing two school districts in said Braintree, near the house of Elijah Pennington; thence in a straight line to a guide post at the easterly end of Adams street; thence in a straight line to a point on the Weymouth and Braintree turnpike, ten rods north of the house of Calvin Crane and Francis Crane, thence crossing said turnpike and running easterly parallel with Col. Minor Thayer's farm, and including the same, to Weymouth Ferry River, thence southerly by said river, which is the dividing line between the towns of Weymouth and Braintree, until it comes to a point opposite the westerly end of Nancy White's wharf; thence to the westerly end thereof, of the bound first mentioned, shall constitute a fire district.

The first district meeting was called by Hon. John W. Lord, under authority of the act, for Monday, April 27, 1846, at Liberty Hall, when Elias Richards was chosen moderator; N. L. White, clerk; John W. Lord, Asa B. Wales, Amos W. Stetson, prudential committee; Elliott L. White, Nathl. Blanchard, A. W. Tilden, assessors; Peter H. Cushing, treasurer; Samuel Curtis, chief engineer; Charles S. Hobart, Gilman Thompson, Silas Burrey, Asa B. Wales, assistant engineers; John W. Lord, tax collector. The rate of pay for collection of taxation was fixed at 1-2 per cent. when the amount raised should be \$300 or under; when not under \$300 nor over \$500, 3 per cent.; over \$500, 2 per cent.

May 16th, 1846, a meeting was held to take measures to procure an engine and house for the same. Asa B. Wales, Nathl. Blanchard, Atherton W. Tilden, were chosen as committee for this duty; the chief engineer submitted a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted. \$1000 was voted for the purchase of the engine, &c.

From the record of a subsequent meeting it appears that an effort was afterward made to sell the entire fire property, but the attempt failed.

April 29, 1850, a committee chosen to act in relation to reservoirs, reported in expedient to take measure, for the same.

At the annual meeting April 16th, 1853, at the request of Turner Torrey, the district considered the matter of paying firemen \$5 each for their year's service, but the article was passed over.

At a subsequent special meeting a proposition was made to pay the fireman \$1, but this was also passed over. The number of members of the fire company was fixed at 10, but afterward rejected. At this meeting a committee was instructed to solicit subscriptions to pay the men for their services.

At a special meeting Oct. 7, 1853, the proposition of Thomas B. Porter, chief engineer, to pay the members 12 1-2 cts. each for attendance at every monthly meeting, and 25 cts. per hour while working at fires, was rejected.

The subject of procuring two new fire engines was discussed at the annual meeting in 1859, and a committee was chosen to make a thorough examination of the engine, and report. At an adjourned meeting the committee stated they found the engine in good working order, and would do good service in common cases, with her present inside works, but that she is not an engine that can be depended on under all circumstances—that if she was required to draft water where it was to be raised 15 or 20 feet, the engine would be very likely to fail, and this

they believed to be a common fault with all the Thayer engines. They suggested that a committee be chosen to alter, repair, or exchange the engine for another, provided the cost should not exceed \$1000. The matter was indefinitely postponed.

At the same meeting the chief engineer and assistants were authorized to enlist a volunteer company of not over 75, and to select six or eight out of said number, who should have general charge of the engine and receive a fair compensation for their services.

At a special meeting Sept. 23d, 1861, the use of the engine hall was granted to the Young Men's Debating Society.

At the annual meeting April 23, 1865, John O. Foye and Elias Richards were chosen a committee to consider the expediency of procuring a small second-hand engine, with the probable cost of the same, and reported at adjourned meeting that no such engine could be found for sale. At the annual meeting April 22, 1867, a vote was taken upon the petition of John O. Foye and others for the purchase of a new engine, and the article was laid upon the table, together with an article for appropriating money for the same. It was then voted that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the putting of new works into the Amazon, and of procuring a new engine, which committee reported at adjourned meeting in favor of a new engine, and a committee was raised to procure such an engine as they deemed best, for which \$1800 was voted. The committee, comprising Messrs. Elias Richards, John P. Nach, and Thomas South, accordingly have contracted with Hanneman & Co. for a handsome and serviceable engine, to be called the "Union No. 1," which will soon be in readiness.

The company to run with the machine have adopted the following constitution and by-laws for their government.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF Union Engine Company No. 1.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, We the undersigned, have been duly appointed members of the Weymouth and Braintree Fire District, and attached to Engine No. 1;

Therefore, for our better organization as an association, and to the end that a spirit of discipline and subordination may be manifested and maintained, we do hereby agree, each with the other, to form ourselves into an association, to be called UNION ENGINE COMPANY No. 1; and to further agree to be governed, in all transactions as a company, by the following Constitution and By-Laws, to wit:—

ARTICLE I.

ORGANIZATION.

SECT. 1. The Officers of the Company shall consist of a Foreman, First Assistant Foreman, Second Assistant Foreman, Clerk, and Treasurer, and a Committee of five, who, together with the officers before mentioned, shall constitute a Board of Government for the general superintendence of the affairs of the Company; and all of whom shall be elected by written or printed ballots, at a meeting specially held for the purpose on the first Monday evening in May, annually; and shall hold their offices for one year, or until others shall be elected to fill their places.

SECT. 2. At the aforesaid meeting the Company will also elect, by written or printed ballots, one member for Steward, whose name shall be submitted to the Board of Engineers for approval; he shall also hold his office one year, or until his successor be appointed.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECT. 1. The Foreman shall command the Company at all times when on duty, shall act as presiding officer at all meetings of the Company, and perform such other duties as pertain to his office.

SECT. 2. The First Assistant Foreman shall assist the Foreman in the discharge of his duties, have the superintendence of the Station House when on duty; at the Annual Meeting nominate four members as Station Hosemen, subject to the approval of the Company and Engineers; and perform such other duties as pertain to his office.

SECT. 3. The Second Assistant Foreman shall have the direction of the Leading Hose when on duty; at the Annual Meeting nominate five members for Leading Hosemen, subject to the approval of the Company and Engineers; and perform such other duties as may pertain to his office.

SECT. 4. The Clerk and Treasurer shall keep a fair record of all proceedings of the Company and Board of Government; notify members of their being appointed on Committees, if not present when appointed; have charge of all books and papers belonging to the Company; notify members of all Special Meetings by written or printed notices; keep a true account between the Company and its members; call the roll at the stated times for meetings, and after five at which any portion of the apparatus to which this Company is attached may be used; collect all fines and assessments due from the members to the Company, and disburse the same as the Board of Government may direct, and render his account to the Board of Government at least once a quarter, and to the Company at the Regular Meeting immediately preceding the Annual Meeting; and for his services be exempt from all fines and assessments.

SECT. 5. The Board of Government shall approve of all bills against the Company before they are paid by the Clerk, inspect the Clerk's books whenever they may deem it proper, and perform such other duties as may pertain to their office.

SECT. 6. In the absence of the Foreman the other officers shall assume the command, in the order in which they are named in this article.

SECT. 7. It shall be the duty of the Steward to keep the Engine House, Engine, and other apparatus belonging to the Company, clean and in good order; and shall keep, or cause to be kept, the doorway of the Engine House free from all obstructions of ice, snow, or anything likely to prevent the free egress of the Engine. He shall be subject to the Foreman, or his assistants, for all further directions.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECT. 1. All propositions for membership shall be submitted to the Board of Government, and if the name of any person so proposed be recommended by the Clerk shall insert his name on the records; he shall be balloted for at the next Regular Meeting of the Company; and if he receives the votes of three-fourths of the members present, he shall be declared a member, on condition of his signing this Constitution, in a book kept for that purpose by the Clerk.

SECT. 2. Every member shall, on signing this Constitution, notify the Clerk of his age, residence, and occupation, and in case of removal he will also notify the Clerk of the same in accordance with the ordinance above mentioned.

SECT. 3. Any member wishing to withdraw from the Company shall make it known to the Clerk in writing, or by personal application to him or the Company; and if he has paid all just demands against him he shall have an honorable discharge.

SECT. 4. Proposals for Honorary Membership shall be made directly to the Company at any Regular Meeting thereof; and if any candidate so proposed shall receive three-fourths of the votes cast, he shall be declared elected.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS.

SECT. 1. In addition to the Annual Meeting before mentioned, Regular Meetings of the Company shall be held on the first Monday evening of each month, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

SECT. 2. At the written request of any fifteen members, the Foreman may at any time call a Special Meeting, and shall notify the Clerk at least three days before the time specified for said meeting.

SECT. 3. Regular Meetings of the Board of Government shall be held on the Tuesday evenings previous to the Regular Meetings of the Company.

ARTICLE V.

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS.

SECT. 1. The fines imposed upon each member shall be as follows: for absence from any Regular, Adjourned, or Special Meeting, twenty-five cents; for absence from or neglect of duty at any fire, at which any portion of the apparatus to which this Company is attached may be used, fifty cents; but if the fire or alarm be out of the District, these fines and penalties shall not be binding. Members who shall report themselves to the Clerk within fifteen minutes after roll-call at any Regular Meeting, may be excused by the Foreman at that time; all other excuses shall be made to and decided by the officer in command.

SECT. 2. The Company may, at any Regular Meeting, by the vote of a majority of the members present, lay such assessments upon each member of the Company as its financial affairs may require; similar assessments may be laid at any Special Meeting of the Company, provided the intention to move such assessment be stated in the notification.

SECT. 3. The refusal or neglect of any member to comply with the vote of the Company laying such assessment shall be considered a good and sufficient reason for his immediate discharge from the Company.

ARTICLE VI.

ALTERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

SECT. 1. This Constitution shall not be altered or amended in any respect at the meeting at which such alteration or amendment may be proposed; but the members shall convene on the next and the

next Regular Meeting, when, if taken from the table, such alteration or amendment may be made by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

ARTICLE VII.

All Constitutions of the Company heretofore existing are hereby repealed.

BY-LAWS.

SECT. 1. On an alarm of fire the members shall repair to the Engine House, and assist in getting the Engine to the fire as quickly as possible; and when there will endeavor, to the best of their ability, under the direction of the commanding officer, to immediately get the Engine in operation. On returning from a fire the utmost order must be observed.

SECT. 2. If any member shall behave in such a manner as to disgrace himself or the Company, or show any disrespect or disobedience to the officers when on duty, the Foreman shall inform him; and if the offender persists in his disobedience, the Foreman shall call the Company together, or shall at the next Regular Meeting make the same known; and if found guilty by three-fourths of the members present, he shall be expelled from the Company, and his name reported to the Engineers.

SECT. 3. Discussions relative to the private character of any person proposed for membership, or relative to the discharge of any member for misconduct, and other subjects requiring secrecy, shall not be divulged, on pain of instant dismissal.

SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of the Station Hosemen, when ordered, to fit on the Station Hose, and be particularly careful in having it set up with care, and to keep the water in their places, and the strainer on the lower end, to prevent dirt, gravel, or any other obstruction from being drawn into the works; the saddle properly hooked on to prevent the hose from being chafed. In lowering the hose into the water, great care should be taken to keep the strainer from coming too near the bottom, by a line raising it up, or a bucket placed over it. When the Hosemen are not engaged with the hose they will assist at the buckets.

SECT. 5. It shall be the duty of the leading Hosemen, when the Engine takes her position at a reservoir, or in line, to clear the Hose Carriage from the Engine and lead off the length necessary towards the fire or another Engine, as may be directed by an Engineer or Officer of the Company. After the water comes they will station themselves along the line of their hose to prevent accidents to it, which occasionally occur, and to pass the necessary orders back and forth.

SECT. 6. No member shall, on any occasion, play cards or other games, in or about the House. The members shall not make the House a place of resort for the Sabbath.

SECT. 7. Should any member of the Company, while in the discharge of his duty as a fireman, be disabled, we feel ourselves under obligation, if circumstances require it, to contribute towards his relief.

SECT. 8. Any member leaving the Company shall return his lodge and other property before he shall receive an honorable discharge.

RULES OF ORDER.

SECT. 1. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECT. 2. On the stated evenings for meetings, if a quorum be present, the presiding officer shall call the meeting to order, after which the following order of business shall be observed:—

1. Roll-call.
2. Reading the minutes of the preceding meetings.
3. Receiving signatures of new members, and paying assessments.
4. Report of Investigating Committee.
5. Balloting for new members.
6. Communications read and disposed of.
7. Report of Select Committees, by seniority.
8. Unfinished business, by priority.
9. Good of the Company.

SECT. 3. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice shall be adopted as the general standard by the Company in its transaction of business.

SECT. 4. No member shall be allowed to speak over fifteen minutes at a time, and not more than twice on the same subject, unless to explain or correct a mis-understanding, and not then without the general consent of the members present.

SECT. 5. No motion shall be subject to action until seconded and stated by the Chair; and at the desire of any member shall be reduced to writing.

SECT. 6. When a question is before the Company, no motion shall be received, and no question shall be decided, (questions of order, questions of privilege, and an appeal from the decision of the Chair, alone excepted,) unless it be a motion to adjourn, to lay on the table the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely; a special question shall have precedence in the order herein arranged; and the first and third of which shall be decided without debate.

SECT. 7. The yeas and nays may be ordered on

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Weymouth.
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SELECTED

"WHEN GREEN LEAVES
When green leaves
When green leaves
Why put on such a gloom
When green leaves
"Ah, this Spring will be
Of promise false and
And summer die in woe
Ere green leaves come
So slip the seasons—
"Thy life to conplain;
And yet I sigh, I sorrow
When green leaves
Nay: lift up thankful
To come equal, less und
Because so long as the
Green leaves will com

A FISHERMAN'S
"Now, then, which
get me a big fish?
I must have one before
for the Squire,"
Cooper, the prettiest
she stood with her face
bright hair rolling in
middle of a knot of
peeped that when Jen
group on the cliff they
crossing the horizon, and

conclusion that it was commonly ugly night, and was that there was by her competition she ought to have been for going to sea to catch her.

Blindishment and away, and the pretty head, and said in a

Joe Crank had been
rest, and when she fin-
ished her, saying, "I
deny; it ain't safe to
go out in a minute; y
deny."

"Thank you, I don't go if they are afraid. I'm late."

She was gone, and I miserable. It was dark in the place, and returning some time contemplative out of which came a brave the perils of the

The next morning Sam came down into the dining room when his daughter Edith was in the breakfast room, saying, "Oh, papa, it's blowing. It woke me and I could not get to sleep. I hope all the boats are safe before now."

"It's on shore, darling," he thought it will have done a lot except to my trees; but I'll set the table and see if you're going to bring back the roses on your cheeks."

"Well, dear, when I asked her father, "Very likely he'll be. He says, "My new yacht at Wellport. If it's very perhaps I shall bring her down for you to see."

when Edith started on a stage. As she neared the man stopped her to say he was in trouble. Her help came up early in the morning without saying a word before the squall. They lay on the beach, and along shore some hours

up one of his ours, and recognized us his. The used in a lower tone, "The how it was Jenny Co get her a fish. The company, you know, mis

In a few minutes Ed widow's cottage. She and went in. The room

door opened was low and the floor was neatly sanded. From the bottles of colored sands and the model shone a new piece to the old-fashioned drawers against the upper wall. Carefully dusted and scrubbed.

When Edith came in, my standing rule and side

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